The Daily Gazetteer.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24 1736.

№ 467.

There being two Mails due this Day from Holland *as well as from* France, *we hope the following Hiſtory of the Parliament of* Ireland, *which is taken from the Memoirs of a Nobleman of that Kingdom, will be acceptable to our Readers. It ſhall be continued till compleated, when there's the like Vacancy of Foreign News.*

PARLIAMENTS had from the Reign of King *Edward* II. been called from time to time in *Ireland* upon particular Occaſions, but they conſiſted of few Members. The Number of Temporal Peers was always ſmall, till the Reign of *Henry* VIII. and of theſe, ſome were generally either in Rebellion, or did not care to attend; and of the Spiritual, ſuch Archbiſhops and Biſhops as were reſident in the mere *Iriſh* Countries, and did not acknowledge the King for their Patron, were never ſummoned to any Parliament. And as for the Houſe of Commons, it ſometimes was compoſed only of the Deputies of the Four Shires of the Pale, and Writs were never ſent any where but into Shire-ground inhabited by the *Engliſh*, who continued in Obedience to the State, and in Subjection to the *Engliſh* Laws. For the *Iriſh* in thoſe Days were never admitted, as well becauſe their Countries lying out of the Limits of Counties, could ſend no Knights, and having neither Cities nor Boroughs in them, could ſend no Burgeſſes to the Parliament, as becauſe they were deem'd Enemies, and unfit to be truſted in the great Council of this Realm. For before the thirty-fourth Year of *Henry* VIII. when *Meath* was divided into two Shires, there were no more than twelve Counties in *Ireland*, beſides the Liberty of *Tipperary*; and as the ancient Cities were but four, and the Boroughs which ſent Burgeſſes not above thirty, the entire Body of the whole Houſe of Commons, could not then conſiſt of one Hundred Perſons. Queen *Mary* indeed added two Shires, reducing the Countries of *Leix* and *Offaly* into Counties, and erecting Boroughs in them, whereby they were qualified to ſend Knights and Burgeſſes to Parliament. And afterwards Queen *Elizabeth* in Sir *Henry Sidney*'s and Sir *John Perrot*'s Times, erected ſundry Counties in *Connaght* and *Ulſter*, yet no Knights were ever ſent from the remote Parts of the latter Province. The laſt Parliament held in her Time was called in the 27th Year of her Reign, and twenty-ſeven Years of troubleſome and unſettled Times had paſſed ſince, without the Summons of any. But King *James* having now ſettled *Ireland* in Peace, divided the whole Kingdom into Counties, and erected forty new Boroughs in the ſeventeen Counties laſt appointed, reſolved to call a general Repreſentation of the whole Nation, in which all the Inhabitants thereof, whether of the old *Engliſh* Extraction, or the new *Britiſh* Colony, or the old *Iriſh* Natives, ſhould meet together to make Laws for the common Good of themſelves and their Poſterity.

The Papiſts fearing that ſome further Laws might be made againſt them, or that all the *Engliſh* Laws from the 10 *Henry* VII. downwards (among which were ſeveral penal ones) might be received by a general Act, exerted themſelves in all Places to carry Elections for thoſe of their own Party *. The Gentry of the *Engliſh* Pale ſent their Agents into all Parts of *Ulſter*, *Connaght* and *Munſter*, conjuring every Man of Quality and Intereſt, to uſe their beſt Endeavours for that Purpoſe. Their Clergy who were very numerous, and their Lawyers who were ſtill more powerful than the others, laboured Night and Day, ſoliciting and perſuading by large Promiſes, terrifying by Threats and Suggeſtions of imminent Dangers, compelling by Curſes and Excommunications, binding by Oaths of Aſſociation, and trying all the Practices that human Policy could deviſe, to gain all Sorts of Perſons that could any Way be ſerviceable in theſe Elections; and they ſucceeded ſo far, that moſt of the Privy Counſellors, who ſtood for Knights of the Shires, failed in their Expectations, and ſome of the moſt factious Lawyers and turbulent Spirits were choſe in their ſtead. This Succeſs raiſed their Confidence, and preſuming they ſhould be able to carry every Thing, they came to *Dublin* with ſuch Equipages, as none of them were able to ſupport; and which are never uſed but when ſome Force is intended, and ſome important Deſign to be executed, ſome of the *Iriſh* Nobility bringing one hundred, and others two hundred Men in their Company.

Hiſtory of the Parliament of 1613.

The Parliament met on *May* 18, 1613, when the Members of the Houſe of Commons were ordered by the Lord Deputy *Chicheſter* to make Choice of a Speaker, and preſent him the *Friday* following. The Houſe conſiſted of two hundred thirty two Members, ſix whereof did not appear. Thoſe that were preſent diſagreed in their Votes; and, after an hot Debate, there appeared on a Diviſion, to be one hundred twenty ſeven Voices for Sir *John Davys*, the Attorney General, beſides his own, and for Sir *John Everard*, (formerly one of the Juſtices of the King's Bench, an obſtinate Recuſant) who on reſigning his Judge's Place, had on *May* 14, 1607, a Penſion granted him of one hundred Marks a Year; there were ninety eight with himſelf. The Roman Catholicks had, before their Meeting, made a wrong Calculation of their Numbers, and fancied they ſhould have had a Majority in the Houſe, and now finding themſelves out-numbered, were enraged at the Diſappointment, and being headed by Sir *James Gough*, an hot turbulent Man, Sir *William Bourke*, Sir *Chriſtopher Nugent*, Sir *Chriſtopher Plunket*, *W. Talbot*, and other Lawyers, proceeding in a Way of Tumult and Violence, contrary to all Right and Rules of Parliament, to place Sir *John Everard* in the Chair; from whence he was at laſt removed, and Sir *John Davys* (than whom none was ever better qualified for the Poſt) placed therein; and on the *Friday* following he was preſented by one hundred and thirty Members to the Lord Deputy, who approved of his Election, and confirmed him Speaker. The other Party would not appear on that Occaſion, nor come to the Houſe afterwards. The recuſant Lords refuſed alſo to attend the Service of that Houſe, tho' ſummoned by a Proclamation from the State, and ordered to do ſo. They broke out into extravagant Complaints, and made inſolent Demands of the Lord Deputy; they arraigned the Power of the Crown, and Wiſdom of the Prince, in making new Corporations; they even diſputed the Right of ſome Counties of *Ulſter* to elect Members; they rejected in a contemptuous Manner, ſcarce ever to be parallel'd, every Propoſal that came from the State, and appealed by Letters and Agents ſent over to the King in *England*. Things being carried to this Extremity, and the Threats as well as Carriage of the Diſcontented (which went ſo far as the menacing of a Rebellion, and the giving out, that if the State ſent for Sir *John Everard*, he ſhould refuſe to come, and if any Attempt was made to bring him by Force, they were ſtronger than the Government in the Town, and would riſe up in Arms, cut the Throats of the Proteſtants, beſiege the Caſtle, and either take or ſtarve the Deputy, unleſs they had their own Conditions) giving no ſmall Apprehenſions of further Diſorders, Violences and Tumults, the Lord Deputy thought it prudent to allow Time for their Paſſions to cool; and ſo adjourned the Parliament till his Majeſty's Pleaſure was known in this Affair. He proceeded with ſo much Moderation in it, that he did not impriſon one of the Mutineers, notwithſtanding all their Provocations. This Temper and cool way of proceeding did not pleaſe the Puritans, who from hence, and from the Favour ſhewed ſome of the Ring-leaders of the laſt Rebellion in the Diſtribution of the *Ulſter* Lands, and the Gentleneſs with which the Recuſants had been treated ever ſince the Reduction of the Kingdom; took Occaſion to cenſure the Government, either of Weakneſs in not knowing how to govern that unruly People, or of Puſillanimity in not daring to rule them as they ought.

They pretended, that when his Majeſty came to the Crown, they had the whole Nation ſo much under their Power, that with the ſevere Execution of the Laws, they might have wrought the People to what conformity they liſted; whereas by ſhewing Favour to the old Rebels, and conniving at their Conſpiracies and Meetings, by the Neglect of keeping them under the Law, and by other temporiſing Courſes, Encouragement had been given, and Opportunities afforded to the old *Iriſh* to correſpond with Traitors from foreign Parts, to harbour Jeſuits and Prieſts in their Houſes, (who made them obſtinate in their Religion, and deſperate to undertake any wicked Action) to oppreſs the meaner Sort, and to make themſelves as great Lords over them, as they had been before the Rebellion; and that hence aroſe the Strength and Confidence of the Party, which had launched out into ſuch unheard-of Inſolences, and by their ſeditious Courſes, ſeemed ready for a new Inſurrection.

Theſe were the Murmurs and Complaints of ſome even in the Privy Council; but the Lord Deputy, who well knew his Prince's peaceable Diſpoſition, and utter Averſion to War and Tumults, and thought that good Treatment, with the Sweets and Advantages of Peace and Commerce, might in Time civilize and gain a People that had held out for Ages in a State of War; reſolved to continue his former Conduct, and proceed with his uſual Moderation, as far as the Conduct of the Malecontents would give him Leave. Theſe were apprehenſive that ſome further penal Laws, particularly againſt harbouring Jeſuits and ſeminary Prieſts, and for obliging not only the Magiſtrates in Corporations, but alſo the Profeſſors of the Law, and others to take the Oath of Supremacy, were intended to be paſſed in this general and full Parliament of the whole Kingdom. This made the Lawyers ſo active and warm in their Debates and Proceedings in the Houſe, at the Choice of a Speaker, and put them upon ſuggeſting the extravagant Petitions and Demands that were made, and the violent Meaſures that were taken by the Party afterwards; and to prevent this, as well as to juſtify their Conduct, and obtain a Toleration of their Religion, was the Reaſon of their ſending over Lord *Gormanſton*, Lord *Roche*, Sir *James Gough*, Mr. *Huſſey* and others, to repreſent their Caſe, and ſollicit their Cauſe at the Court of *England*. Sir *James Gough* returned to *Ireland* in the *November* following, and landed at *Waterford*, gave out publickly, that they had been graciouſly received by the King, and had kiſſed his Hand, and that at his Departure his Majeſty had commanded him to publiſh in all Places of the Realm, that he would not force their Conſciences, nor hinder them from keeping Prieſts in their Houſes, ſo as they entertained none of thoſe Prieſts, who maintain that the Pope hath Power to depoſe or excommunicate his Majeſty. Theſe and the like Speeches were greedily received, and he ſet out for *Dublin* with two or three Knights, and thirty or forty Gentlemen in his Company. With this Parade he entered the City, and went immediately to the Lord Deputy, in whoſe Chamber were aſſembled all the principal Recuſants about *Dublin*, to the Number of about fourſcore; a Number never ſeen there before on any Occaſion, and ſummoned on purpoſe to countenance the pretended Meſſage. Sir *James* proclaimed it aloud, and ſaid with great Aſſurance, that his Maſter King *James* had commanded him to aſſure his Country thereof, and notify it to the Lord Deputy himſelf. This being contrary to the King's ſolemn Declaration in *England*, *That he would never grant any Toleration to the* Roman Catholicks, *and entailing a Curſe on his Poſterity if they granted any* and contrary likewiſe to the Inſtructions and Directions the State had received from the King, for miniſtring the Oath of Supremacy to the Lawyers and Juſtices of the Peace, and for putting the Laws againſt Recuſants in Execution, the Deputy reproved him for publiſhing ſo apparent an Untruth, and told him that he did not believe him. But *Gough* continuing with Arrogance to juſtify the Meſſage, the Lord Deputy thought it neceſſary to exerciſe a wholſome and ſeaſonable Severity upon him. There was no ſmall Danger in having a Report of ſuch a Nature divulged among an unſettled People, who needed no Encouragement to expect a Toleration of Religion, however perillous it might prove to

* *Ryce's Defenſio, Lib.* II. *p.* 15. *and Sir Robert Jacob's Letter* 26 *May*, 1613.

to the State; the Times were turbulent, and Conſpiracies on Foot, (one particularly formed by *Alexander Mac Donell*, and ſome of the *O Neals* and *O Cahans*, in *Tyrone* and *Tirconnell*) Intimations whereof had been given by ſome of the Confederates to the Lord Deputy to provide againſt them; he therefore aſſembled the Council, and with their Advice and Concurrence committed Sir *James* cloſe Priſoner to the Caſtle of *Dublin*.

The Affair of the Schiſm in Parliament was ſtill depending in *England*. Commiſſioners had been ſent from thence to *Dublin* to examine into it; and the King, as well for his fuller Information therein, as to have his Advice for the healing of it in the mildeſt manner, (which was moſt agreeable to his Nature, whatever it was to the Intereſt of his Government) ſent for the Lord Deputy over into *England* in the beginning of the *March* following. The Matter was then examined before the Council; and the Deputies of the recuſant Party were heard ſeveral Days on the Subject on their ſeveral Complaints, and by a very ſtrange and extraordinary Indulgence, were allowed to diſpute the Returns of Members which they excepted againſt. But not being able to make good their Allegations, and their ſeditious Deſigns and Meaſures appearing evidently to the Board, the King on *April* 23, 1614, contented himſelf with making a Speech after his Faſhion, wherein after repreſenting their arrogant Behaviour, he reproved them for their rude and diſorderly Proceedings; and accepting the Submiſſion which they made to him, ſent them back to *Ireland*, with a Charge of behaving themſelves more dutifully in Parliament, and with Hopes of meriting thereby not only their Pardon, but alſo his Royal Favour and Encouragement.

After their Return, the Lord Deputy (whom theſe very Agents had, before the King, acknowledged to be irreproachable in his Exerciſe of the Government) managed Matters with ſo much Addreſs, and Sir *John Everard*, a Lover of his Country, and ſtudious of its Peace, laboured ſo effectually with his Party, that every thing paſſed quietly enough in the Seſſion, which was held in *October* and *November* following, to prepare Bills that were to be paſſed in the Seſſions to be held in *April* and *May*, 1615. The two Houſes ſpent a good deal of Time in ſettling their Privileges, and the Ceremonial to be obſerved between them, and joined in paſſing an Act for recognizing his Majeſty's Title to the Crown; wherein they gave an ample Teſtimony of the excellency of his Government, and the tender Concern he had ſhewn for the Good of his People of *Ireland*, by reducing them into Order, by ſettling them in Peace, by confirming them in their Poſſeſſions, and by various Acts of Grace and Favour extended to many Thouſands of them, and particularly by the civil Plantation of the eſcheated Lands of *Ulſter*.

Some Statutes had been made of old againſt the Natives of *Iriſh* Blood, whilſt they were conſidered as Enemies, and lived in continual Hoſtility with the *Engliſh*; prohibiting all Commerce, Marriage and foſtering with them, and againſt the bringing over and matching with Scots, who generally aſſiſted the *Iriſh* in their Rebellions. Theſe were now repealed, and free Liberty given to all to traffick and match together, that they might, in Conſequence of ſuch Commerce and Alliances, grow at laſt into one Nation, and all Feuds, Animoſities and Differences among them be extinguiſhed. This Union the King had ſo much at Heart, that he would do nothing to ſour and alienate the Minds of any Part of his Subjects; and therefore the new Laws propoſed, or ſuſpected to be intended againſt Popery, and that moved for by Sir *Oliver St. John*, for keeping the 5th of *November* in *Ireland*, were laid aſide, and the Parliament agreed, *Nemine Contradicente*, to an Act for attainting the Earls of *Tyrone* and *Tirconnell*, Sir *Cahir O Doharty*, *Coconaught Macguire*, *Ogby Oge O Hanlen*, *Caffer O Donell*, and others, concerned with them either in their open Rebellion or treacherous Conſpiracies; and having granted the King a Subſidy, the Seſſion concluded with an Act of Oblivion and general Pardon, and the Parliament was diſſolved on the 24th of *October* following.

[*To be continued.*]

Canterbury, Dec. 22. On Sunday laſt was committed to Weſtgate Gaol in this City, one John Hermels, for breaking open a Cheſt at the White Swan at Northgate, on Saturday Night laſt, and taking from thence ſix Guineas, which he confeſs'd, and returned them to the Owner. He has work'd in this City as a Journeyman Bricklayer for four or five Months paſt; and ſays he was born at Baldock in Hertfordſhire, where he ſerved his Apprenticeſhip. He is a well ſet Man, about 5 Foot 11 Inches high, and wears a Wig.

We hear from Maidſtone, that on Wedneſday Night laſt the Coachman to the Hon. John Finch, Eſq; fell from his Coach-box in the Street, and was taken up for dead; but all poſſible Care being taken of him 'tis hoped he will recover, tho' a very large Contuſion is on his Head. And,

On Saturday Morning one Mary Osborn, a ſingle Woman, and late a Servant there, was taken out of one of their Rivers drown'd. The Coroner's Inqueſt have brought in their Verdict, Accidental Death.

On Sunday the 12th Inſt. came into the Red Lyon at Biddenden, three ſtout Men, and call'd for Wine and drank plentifully, and continued drinking till Thurſday the 16th in the Evening; Mr. Smith, an Officer of the Exciſe, lodging in the ſame Houſe, theſe Fellows on the 16th in the Night, entered the ſaid Mr. Smith's Chamber (he being at Cranbrook attending the Collector of Exciſe, being Sitting Day) and carried off two Pair of Boots, one Pair of Pumps, and two Three Pound Twelve Shilling Pieces of Gold, and one Guinea, and went away on the 17th in the Morning between five and ſix o'Clock: One of them is about 50 Years old, has a light Whig, a black Waiſtcoat and a Belt on; the other is about 30 or 35 Years old, having a Scar on his right lower Jaw-bone; the other is a thick-ſet young Man, about 25 Years old, with a coarſe, dark-grey Coat; they had four Watches, one a Gold one, and a great Plenty of Money, ſuppoſed to be the Men that robbed Mr. Weſt the Cranbrook Carrier, and the Lawyer of Maidſtone ſome time ago.

LONDON.

Yeſterday was brought to the Cuſtom Houſe from on board the Amelia Sloop, Capt. Pigram, belonging to Lewes in Suſſex, two Tun and a Half of Tea, being Part of the great Seizure lately made by Mr. Bailey, at Eaſt Bourne in the County aforeſaid.

The ſame Day was brought to Town by the Lewes Carrier, Mr. Tapsfield, half a Tun of Silver, being Part of the Cargo of the St. Peter from Cadiz for Amſterdam, the great Dutch Ship that was caſt away off Beachey the 24th of November laſt.

On Sunday Laſt Mr. Bonnel, an Officer in the Exciſe, ſeized at Newington in Surry, a hundred Weight of Tea in a Chaiſe, and by the late Act againſt Smugling, the Horſe and Chaiſe became a Prize as well as the Tea.

The Rev. Mr. Hurſt was a few Days ſince preſented by —— Wilkinſon, Eſq; to the Living of Weſt Thorp in the County of York, vacant by the Death of the laſt Incumbent.

Laſt Night the Corpſe of the Hon. the Lady Cole, Relict of the late Sir Francis Cole, Bart. deceaſed, and Siſter to Sir George Saville, Bart. was interred in St. James's Church, Weſtminſter.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Lady Viſcounteſs of Weymouth, lay at the Point of Death at his Houſe in Groſvenor's Square.

Laſt Night the Corpſe of the Hon. Mrs. Campbell, Wife to the Hon. Colonel Campbell of Mamore, Nephew to his Grace the Duke of Argyle, Groom of the Bed-chamber to his Majeſty, and Member of Parliament for Dumberton, who lately died at Somerſet Houſe, was carried from thence in great Funeral Solemnity and interred in St. Ann's Church, Soho.

A few Days ſince the Rev. Mr. John Fulham, M. A. Chaplain to the Lord Biſhop of Norwich, and Rector of Merrowe in the County of Surry and Dioceſe of Winchester, was inducted into the Rectory of Compton, in the ſaid County and Dioceſe.

Laſt Tueſday died at his Houſe near Holly Port in the County of Berks, John Kirk, Eſq; a Gentleman of an Eſtate in the ſaid County.

Laſt Wedneſday was held a Court of Chivalry at the College of Arms, Doctors Commons, before the Worſhipful Dr. Iſham, when Sir Harry Blount's Plea was further argued by the Doctors of the Civil Law, in relation to his Bearing the antient Arms of Blount, after which the Court adjourned to the 7th of January next.

Laſt Monday William Andrews of Coventry, Eſq; was married at Orford in Suffolk, to Mrs. Aſhe, Relict of William Aſhe, of the County of Suffolk, Eſq; a very agreeable young Widow with a Fortune of 16,000 l.

Laſt Wedneſday the Right Honourable the Earls of Hume and Perth, and ſeveral other Perſons of Diſtinction arrived in Town from Scotland.

Yeſterday the Lady of Chriſtopher Page, Eſq; was ſafely delivered of a Son and Heir, at his Houſe in Brook ſtreet.

We hear that the Right Hon. the Lord Delawar will be appointed a Governor of one of the vacant Governments abroad.

Yeſterday Bank Stock was 148 1-half. India no Price. South Sea 100 1-half for the Opening. Old Annuity 111 3-4ths to 7-8ths. New ditto 111 3-4ths for the Opening. Three per Cent. no Price. Emperor's Loan 118 1-4th. Royal-Aſſurance 110 Books ſhut. London-Aſſurance 14 1-half to 5-8ths. York Buildings 2. African 15. India Bonds 6 l. 2 s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto, 6 l. Prem. South Sea Bonds 4 l. Prem. Bank Circulation 1 l. 1 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 3 to 4 1-half Prem. Engliſh Copper 2 l. 8 s. Welch ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto, 1 1-4th per Cent Prem. Million Bank 116 to 117.

East India Houſe, December 22, 1715.

WHEREAS the General Court of the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the Eaſt Indies have this Day come to a Reſolution, that wherever any of their Bonds iſſued out according to the new Form are paid off, it ſhall be done by way of Lottery; the Court of Directors of the ſaid Company do hereby give Notice to the Proprietors of the Three per Cent. Bonds, iſſued Anno 1715. That in Caſe they will bring them in to the Accomptant of the ſaid Company, on or before Lady-day next, to be mark'd, in order to be exchanged for other Bonds, according to ſuch new Form, the ſaid Proprietors will be then unpon entitled to the Benefit of being paid off in like Manner.

This Day is Publiſh'd,

The FOURTH EDITION,

Price Bound 5 s. adorned with CUTS,

THE Hiſtory of our Lord and Saviour JESUS CHRIST. In three Parts. With ſuitable Meditations and Prayers: alſo the Lives of the Holy Apoſtles and Evangeliſts. To which is prefix'd, the Life of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary, Mother of our Lord. By WILLIAM R. ADAM, M. A. Keeper of the Library at Sion College.

Printed for JOHN OSBORN, at the Golden Ball in Paternoſter-Row.

Where may be had, lately publiſhed,

1. *Sermons and Diſcourſes on Practical Subjects.* By ROBERT MOSS, D. D. late Dean of Ely, and Preacher to the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn. Publiſhed from the Originals, at the Requeſt of the ſaid Society. With a Preface, giving ſome Account of the Author. By a Learned Hand. The 2d Edition, in 4 Vols. Price bound 20 s.

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3. PYLE *on the Old Teſtament*, 4 Vols. Price bound 11 s.

This Day is Publiſh'd,

In Two Volumes in Twelves,

The EIGHTH EDITION,

THE Life and ſtrange ſurprizing Adventures of ROBINSON CRUSOE, of York, Mariner; who lived Twenty-eight Years alone in an uninhabited Iſland on the Coaſt of America, near the Mouth of the great River Oroonoque; having been caſt on Shore by Shipwreck, wherein all the Men periſhed but himſelf. With an Account how he was at laſt ſtrangely delivered by Pyrates. Written by himſelf.

Printed for T. Woodward, at the Half Moon between the two Temple Gates in Fleet-ſtreet.

Where may be had,

1. The Life and Actions of that Ingenious Gentleman Don Quixote de la Mancha; the Three firſt Books in Spaniſh and Engliſh. Price 3 s.

2. The Poſthumous Works of William Wycherley, Eſq; in Proſe and Verſe; faithfully publiſhed from his Original Manuſcripts.

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